The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,586—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 11. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion ..... 8 *As.* per Line.
Second do. ..... 6½ „ „
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

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6 Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
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A less, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINSURA" 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 16th August, 1879, at 2 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingoola, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Telicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUTTIALA," 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 12th August, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "VINGORLA," 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 15th August, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,030 Tons, and PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 235

The Chyebassa and Patna are due in London on 26th September and 4th October respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

The S.S. Chyebassa carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without Wine
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	360	240	140	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Wine
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	165	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hunnuman Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,750 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 23rd August.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

HALL LINE.

CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons, 300 H. P.,
CAPTAIN VERRIL.
BOMBAY TO LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THIS Steamer will sail from BOMBAY to DUNKIRK about the 12th August (weather permitting.) Passengers will be booked through to London.

First Class, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. Mascasto, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th September, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 195	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 205	„ 131 0
To Suez	300	„ 240	„ 132 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-5	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. } First Class, Cologne to London }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	15th Aug.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
— BANGALORE	2348	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G Perrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee ..... 18th Aug.
GWALIOR	1732	450	J. C. Babot ..... 1st Sept.
ANCONA	3209	600	E. G. Stead ..... 15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman ..... 15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector ..... 12th Sept.
ASSAM	3833	500	N. Stewart ..... 10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COLOURED SARRIES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort, by order of whom it concern, and on account and at the risk of Kessowjee Hemraj and Sitaram Hurgovun, the following case of sarries:—

3—E—I D—22—1 case of coloured sarries.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August 1879. Auctioneers.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 bales grey T cloth.
2 „ grey dhoties.
2 „ grey shirtings.
3 cases blue orange and white prints.
2 cases Parian figures of various subjects.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND LIFE POLICIES.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Bombay Green, a quantity of office furniture, such as office writing and clerk's tables, chairs, cupboards, tables, sample tables, bookshelves, screens, book cases, large and small copying presses, boxes for letterfiles, large and small iron safes, pictures, maps, weighing machines, benches, punkahs, stools, deed boxes, &c., &c.

Also several life policies. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co.

The furniture will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th August 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases white ground prints.

By order of Essoffally Esmacodeen, and on account and at the risk of Abdool Carim Surufally—

1 case 20 dozen jujubes.
1 „ 2 „ syrup of lime.

On account of the concerned—

500 pairs dhoties.

SALE of valuable landed and house property in Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, comprising a large and substantial house with very spacious and commodious godowns behind it.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and with the consent of the mortgagor, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the west side of and fronting the Nesbit Lane or Road, in the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,334 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north and east by a house belonging to Mrs. Rose, and now the property of the legal representatives of the late Venaekrao Juggonnathjee Sunkeratt, on or towards the south by the house now belonging to the representatives of Dadabhoy Limjee, and on or towards the east by the said road or lane, or howsoever the same hereditaments are abutted or bounded, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 103, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co. and others, and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdass and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford and Bouvey, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th August 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, HORSE and PHAETON or SOCIABLE. Send particulars to W., *Gazette* Office.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!—A large selection of TOYS just unpacked.

Rampart Row, Bombay. BOLTON & Co.

AUSTRALIAN MARE, BUGGY and HARNESS complete FOR SALE. Price Rs. 550, or if separately Rs. 300 each. Apply to J. M., care of this paper.

AN English-made BUGGY FOR SALE cheap, quite new. Apply to A. MURCOTT, 25, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CURRANTS, RAISINS, and SULTANAS, 4 Annas per lb., at PEARCE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED.

SINDIA NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY. WANTED, a thoroughly qualified STEADY MAN for ERECTION of GIRDERS. Employment for about 6 months. Salary Rs. 200 per month. Copies required of Testimonial from last employer. Apply to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Sindia Neemuch State Railway, Neemuch, Central India.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, on one of the best positions at Bandora Hill, opposite to Mount Chapel, the Bungalow now in the occupation of *Mr.* Moorehouse. Rent moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE.

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne. Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Oxonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., &c., sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.

96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The value of this well known Family Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world, and by all grades of society, for upward of FIFTY YEARS. Its well earned extensive sale has induced SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, some of which in OUTWARD APPEARANCE so closely resemble the original as to have deceived many purchasers. The proprietor therefore feels it due to the public to give a special caution against the use of SUCH IMITATIONS.

Purchasers are therefore requested carefully to observe the four following distinctive characteristics, without which none are genuine:—

1st.—In every case the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY, are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to EACH PACKET.

2nd.—Each SINGLE POWDER has directions for the dose, and the words John Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, printed thereon.

3rd.—The name Steedman is always spelt with two EE's.

4th.—The manufacture is carried on solely at Walworth, Surrey.

Sold in Packets by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, are 1s 1½d and 2s 9d each.

AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS from the Public WILL BE RECEIVED for all or any portion of 601 B TEN PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES in the above Company, up to the 31st current.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 6th August 1879. Secretaries and Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE,
ONE TONGA AND HARNESS.
PRICE Rs. 200.

One Deccan Pony with Saddle and Bridle. Price Rs. 75.

APPLY TO
WARDEN AND CO.
Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE,

AN ENGLISH BUILT MAIL PHAETON by Lorrie and Marner, property of a Gentleman, price very moderate.

An English-built Dogcart, price Rs. 450.

Ditto Ditto suitable for a galloway, price Rs. 250.

Also 4 or 5 Barouches, new and second-hand, in very good order, for sale on commission.

A first-class English-built Hansom Cab, suitable for an Arab horse, and in first-rate order. It originally cost £130 and now offered for Rs. 475 to effect a quick sale, property of a Gentleman. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the GUNESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY on THURSDAY, the 21st August:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
F. R. THOMSON, pro Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 9th August 1879.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE affairs of the above Company having now been fully wound up, NOTICE is hereby given under Section 158 of "The Indian Companies' Act X. 1866," that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Ferdinand Fischer, No. 24, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1879, at 2 p. m, for the purpose of having laid before them the ACCOUNT showing the manner in which the WINDING-UP of the said Company has been conducted and the property of the said Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the continuing Liquidator, to approve of said account, and to pass a Resolution requesting said Ferdinand Fischer, as sole continuing Liquidator of said Company to take all such steps as may be necessary for effecting the FINAL DISSOLUTION of the Company.

F. FISCHER, Liquidator.

Bombay, 8th July 1879.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

THE ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be held here at 3 p.m. TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 12th instant, the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING is called for the same hour.

N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., has given notice that it is his intention to withdraw the notice given by himself on the 23rd ultimo for the leasing of the old High Court premises for Municipal Offices, and that instead thereof he will propose that the fresh offer of Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia for the sale to the Municipality of the present office premises be accepted, the sale taking effect from 1st instant; the Municipality paying three laos of rupees for such property, and Mr. Wadia abandoning his claim for rent from the said 1st instant, which under the lease would continue payable to 31st December, 1880; Rupees 75,000 of the purchase money to be payable forthwith and the balance within three years from the 1st instant as may be convenient to the Municipality.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th August 1879.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., copiously illustrated, is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes thus:—"I shall be obliged by your sending me four "tins. It is the best thing of the kind I ever "saw. I have five large greyhounds and this "is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly "free from them as well as their beds and bedding. I can't speak too highly of it. "K——'s" is not to be compared with it. It is a boon to all sportsmen."

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CHEAP BOOKS.

THE CHANDOS CLASSICS.

A SERIES OF STANDARD WORKS IN POETRY, HISTORY, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

IN SMALL CROWN 8vo.
Re. 1-4 EACH, CLOTH GILT.

1	Shakespeare.	37	Romance of History—France
2	Longfellow.	38	Ditto Spain.
3	Byron.	39	Ditto Italy.
4	Scott.	40	Ditto India.
5	Arabian Nights.	41	German Literature.
6	Miss Cook.	42	Don Quixote (Life and Adventures of).
7	Legendary Ballads.	43	Eastern Tales.
8	Burns.	44	Book of Authors.
9	Johnson's Lives of the Poets.	45	Pope.
10	Dante (The Vision of) Carey.	46	Mackay.
11	Moore.	47	Goldsmith's Poems, &c.
12	Dr. Syntax's Three Tours.	48	The Koran (Complete).
13	Butler's Hudibras.	49	Grenfell's French Songs, Including Castello's Lays of the Troubadours.
14	Cowper.	50	Gil Blas (The Adventures of).
15	Milton.	51	The Talmud (Selections from)
16	Wordsworth.	52	Virgil (Dryden's) (The Works of).
17	Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales.	53	Clare's Remains.
18	England. Hallam and Delolme.	54	Dodd's Beauties of Shakspeare.
19	The Saracens. Gibbon and Ockley.	55	Romance of London— Historic, &c.
20	Lockhart's Spanish Ballads and Southey's Romance of the Cid.	56	Romance of London— Supernatural, &c.
21	Robinson Crusoe.	57	A Century of Anecdote.
22	Swiss Family Robinson.	58	Walton's Angler, edited by G. Christopher Davies.
23	Mrs. Homans.	59	Herbert's (George) Works.
24	Grimm's Fairy Tales.	60	Heber's (Bishop) Poetical Works.
25	Andersen's (Hans) Fairy Tales.	61	Half-Hours with the Best Authors.
26	Scott's Dramatists and Novelists.	62	Ditto ,,
27	Scott's Essays.	63	Ditto ,,
28	Shelley.	64	Ditto ,,
29	Campbell.	65	Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress
30	Keats.	66	Fugitive Poetry. 1600—1879.
31	Coleridge.	67	Pepy's Diary.
32	Pope's Iliad. Flaxman's Illustrations.	68	Evelyn's Diary.
33	Pope's Odyssey. Flaxman's Illustrations.	69	Townsend's Every-Day Book of Modern Literature.
34	Hood.	70	Ditto ,,
35	Representative Actors.		
36	Romance of History—England.		

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scoth Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Iris his known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt, is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.
Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
EYE-PRESSERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,
89, CANNON STREET, & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF
"INVINCIBLE" CENTRIFUGAL PUMP,
AND ALSO OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE for COLONIAL USE,
AND FOR RAISING WATER.

PUMPS WORKED BY STEAM POWER.
PUMPS WORKED BY WATER POWER.
PUMPS WORKED BY WIND POWER.
PUMPS WORKED BY CATTLE POWER.
PUMPS WORKED BY HAND POWER.

TURBINE WATER WHEELS, HYDRAULIC RAMS, &c.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suitts	10 to 15	8	Travelling Hats	6	0	Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Overland Suits	27	0	Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	8	Do. Brushes	0	12
Warm Suits	30 to 40	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Nail Do	0	12
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8	Pillow Cases, each ..4-4 to	7	0	Hair Brushes and Combs		
Overcoats and Ulsters			Blankets, each	10	8	in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
from	35 to 65	0	Long Rugs or Scotch			Razors, Ivory Handles	3	2
Dressing Gowns from	9 to 20	0	Mantls	10 to	10	Do. Strops	3-8 to	4
Pyjamas	3	0	Rezais or Quilts	5	8	Nail Scissors	1-8 to	1
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0	Briar Root Pipes	1	8
White do.	5	0	Linen Faced Collars doz	6	12	Tobacco Pouches	1	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz	1	8	Champagne Taps	1	8
English Cambric do	4	0	Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8	Pocket Knives	1	8
Best Shrunk Flannel do	8	0	Extra Large do	7	0	Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Extra Large do	6	12	Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Spun Silk do	10	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Lloyd's Eau de Cologne	1	4
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6	0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0	Oriental Tooth Paste	1	0
Bathing Dress	6	0	Warm Gloves	1	8	Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0	Gladstone Bags	24	0	Lungard Labels, per doz	0	12
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz	8	8	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8	Lloyd's Life-Saving Apparatus	12	8
Warm do	15	8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	Pins, Scarf	1	12
Ladies Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0	Sailors' Knot	2	12
Ladie White Cotton Hose doz	13	8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8	Windsors for Bow or Ring	0	4
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8	Ladies' Collars ..6-8 to	13	8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-4 to	12	8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	33	0	cents' Canvas Shoes	3	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to	6	Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15	0	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	6 to	7	Ladies' Shoes	2	12
Travelling Caps	4	8	Air Pillows	5	0	Ladies' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	33	0
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to	8	Travelling do	1	8	China Bath Slippers	1	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8	English Feather do	2	8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14	6
			Ashantee Hammock from	10	8	Helmet Cases	7	12
			Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.			Portable Ink Stand	1	8

	Rs.	a.
Portable Washstands	32	8
Travelling Canteens	31	0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
Clubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	6
Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35	0
Hat Guard	0	8

BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAP PIANOFORTES
ON
COMMISSION SALE
AT
S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call attention to several good serviceable Pianofortes, the owners having left or are leaving India, their instruments are offered at very low prices as under:—

Schroeder Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	Rs. 250
Stodart Mahogany Square, 6 octaves	„ 250
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	„ 450
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	„ 450
Broadwood Mahogany Grand, 6 octaves	„ 400
Collard and Collard Grand Mahogany with Metal Bars and bridge, 6 octaves

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 9TH AUGUST 1879.

So far as actual business is concerned to-day has been practically a holiday, scarcely a single transaction of any kind having been reported.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted a 97⅛, a decliu of ⅛; French Rentes unaltered at 116½; Enfaced Rupee Paper, as before, 78½ for Fours and 83¼ for Fours-and a-half.

A further decline of 10s. per share is quoted in Oriental Bank shares which now stand at £13-10.

Coffee is reported quiet with a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon; Cocoanut Oil unchanged. Linseed is firmer with an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta qualities, both ex-warehouse and to arrive. Rapeseed is dull at previous prices.

Yesterday's Piece Goods market in Manchester was firm at Tuesday's quotations, and Cotton in Liverpool closed steady, the sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Spot prices are unaltered with the exception of a reduction of ⅛ in Fair Sind which, however, is merely a nominal quotation. To-day the tone has been firm, sales 8,000 bales, prices unchanged. The London market was firm in tone, but prices are reduced ⅛d. in G. F. Bengal and 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. Westerns. From New York ready Mid. Upland comes 11 3 16 cents., but November shipment has recovered from 10 03 to 10-18 cents. per lb.

We subjoin the usual weekly statistics of the staple, from which it will be observed that the total visible supply for all Europe, having only decreased 50,000 bales during the week, as compared with 90,000 bales during the corresponding week last year, is now but 6,000 bales behind last year's figures. A deficiency of about 300,000 bales has thus been made up in six weeks, affording most conclusive proof of the serious reduction in consumption, which has taken place not only in Lancashire, but in all Cotton-consuming countries. This very fact, however, constitutes one of the strongest features in the position of the staple as the trade is rapidly arriving at a sound basis, which will afford a starting point for a permanent improvement:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds	1,240,000	1,296,130	1,993,510
Do. Surats	461,000	341,799	458,240
For the U. K. the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	503,000	598,730	918,180
Do. London	52,000	13,870	35,950
American Afloat	20,000	31,000	28,000
E. Indian ,,	165,000	136,000	154,000
Total	740,000	779,600	1,136,130
Price of Mid. Orleans	6¾d.	6¾d.	6 3-16d.
,, Fair Dholleras	5 3-16d.	5 5-16d.	5 1-16d.
Difference	1 3-16d.	1 7-16d.	1¼d.

The American Crop figures give the following comparisons with the corresponding date on the two previous seasons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	4,000	3,500	2,000
,, Exports to U K	9,000	8,000	5,000
,, ,, to Continent.	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total Recpts. since 1st Sept.	4,427,800	4,226,100	3,937,500
,, Exports to U K ,,	2,026,700	1,985,000	1,981,300
,, ,, Continent. ,,	1,394,600	1,327,000	1,039,300
,, Stock at the Ports	110,000	64,000	155,000

The special telegram from our London correspondent which appeared in our columns this morning, advising that "the German Government" mean proposals which America to modify its "Silver policy and join in adopting a bi-metallic "standard," marks a new, and not the least important stage, of the many phases which the position of Silver has gone through within the past four months, and further advices on the subject will be looked for with considerable anxiety. A combination of Germany and America in favour of bi-metallism would go a long way towards re-establishing the value of Silver at something approaching its former value. Not only would it mean the absorption of the surplus stock held by the German Government, but also a large proportion of the production of the American mines for some years to come; while in all probability the Latin Union would not be long in resuming the coinage of Silver; and in England, where a strong feeling in favour of bi-metallism is rapidly gaining ground, the effect could not fail to be very important. It does not follow, of course, that America will at once fall in with the German proposals, the fate of the last Silver Bill in the American Senate showing that a strong opposition will probably be encountered. But even if the proposed combination comes to nothing, it is perfectly evident that the fear of the German Silver coming on the market again is becoming more and more remote; and it is equally evident, notwithstanding the statement afterwards made by Prince Bismarck, that the British Ambassador in Berlin and Mr. Goschen were not without good grounds for the announcements they made respecting it three months ago.

The information telegraphed by our correspondent is confirmed, we hear, by private telegrams to some of the Banks and the importance attached to it is shown by the price of Bar Silver having at once advanced from 51½d. to 51¾d. per oz. Reuter still quotes 51¼d., but his information on this point is always behind hand and our quotation is practically confirmed by private advices.

EXCHANGE, owing to the above-mentioned announcement, necessarily opened with increased firmness, and rates have practically advanced 1-16d. per Rupee. Being Saturday and virtually a holiday, there has scarcely been sufficient business doing to thoroughly test the market, but there seems little doubt that the tendency must be still upwards notwithstanding the extreme dulness of trade and the scarcity of bills. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 1-16 to ¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼ to 3-16d.	,,
France 8 ,, ,,	2·12½	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at ¼ per cent. premium for demand, and ⅜ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with little doing and rates are practically unchanged, say Fours, Rs. 94⅜ to ½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

The SHARE MARKET has been closed to-day owing to a native holiday.

COTTON remains dull at previous prices. The better accounts from Liverpool render sellers, if anything, somewhat firmer, but until there is a much more decided improvement at home than has yet taken place there is no reason to look for an advance in rates as we are already above the parity of Liverpool quotations. We quote:—

Good Omra	(nominal)...Rs. 215	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do	,, 210	,,
G. F. do	,, 205	,,
Good Dholleras	(nominal). ,, 218	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 212	,,
G. F. do	,, 206	,,

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is very firm owing to short supplies and holders are asking Rs. 7 per cwt. for the very inferior quality of which stocks now consist. *Rapeseed* is quiet at Rs. 6-14 for Gujarat and Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-12 for Cawnpur.

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. For Liverpool the Italia (s.s.) is being relet by the speculators at 23s. 9d., and the sailing ship Ellen Bates continues to pick up odd lots at 20s. per ton. For Genoa and Marseilles 27s. 6d., and for Trieste and Venice 30s. per ton, payable here, are the quotations.

PIECE GOODS remain steady as regards prices, but there has been next to nothing doing to-day owing to the native holiday. The shipments from the U. K. for India during the month of July show comparatively full supplies both for Bombay and Calcutta of all descriptions, but with the improved prospects now apparent the figures are not excessive.

COALS continue dull. The cargo of Cambois Cowpen per Ravenstonedale has been sold delivered in Kurrachee at Rs. 20 per ton alongside.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th Aug. as compared with that for 29th July:—

LIABILITIES.	29th July. Rs. A. P.	5th Aug. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	20,94,910 0 0	20,94,910 0 0
Treasury Balances	3,58,63,840 13 10	3,30,17,777 10 5
Other Deposits	2,40,73,980 2 11	1,81,58,831 8 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	14,53,971 0 10	9,39,129 11 0
Sundries	9,31,2 6 8 10	9,93,728 7 11
Rs.	8,04,17,889 1 5	7,51,94,677 5 10
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,25,43,328 0 0	1,26,66,760 4 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	69,40,194 7 7	70,35,883 11 10
Do. Other do	99,71,454 4 10	97,98,923 3 2
Bills Discounted	1,91,22,200 6 6	1,81,57,798 13 8
Balances with other Banks	4,77,983 0 4	3,51,349 5 8
Bullion		21,000
Dead Stock	9,62,805 15 2	9,62,818 4 2
Stamps	8,481 6 6	8,457 13 6
Sundries	5,17,220 11 4	5,15,098 7 4
Cash at Head Office	1,69,33,161 12 5	78,76,525 6 8
Do. at Branches	1,98,82,159 1 1	1,79,15,416 15 10
	8,04,17,889 1 5	7,51,94,677 5 10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. HUTTON, 1,514 tons, Captain J. K. Henderson, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE SHIP MACCULLUM MOORE, 1,668 tons, Captain Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, with a cargo of 26,747 Indian maunds salt, and general merchandize.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain R. Macaulay, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Lieut. A. C. Burneston and 13 deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Goa (s)	Macaulay	Coast and Calcutta.
	Hutton(s)	Henderson	Kurrachee.
	McCullum Moore	Smith	Calcutta.

The ship St James to Rangoon, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
5 City of Oxford (s)...Thomas.....Liverpool, Juns 28.
Asia (s).....Smith.....Singapore, July 12.
Malda (s).....Lang.....Bombay, July 13.
Commilla (s).....Hart.....Rangoon, July 31.
Blythswood.....Hegrum.....Dundee, April 12.
River Indus.....McKinne.....Liverpool, April 3.
Bretagne.....Bremand.....Mauritius, July 5.
Brice Issl.....Queno.....Rangoon, July 13.
Formosa.....Hyland.....Bombay, July 16.
6 St. Marnock.....Burd.....Liverpool, March 31.

PASSENGERS.

Per Malda—Mr C B Spoones, Mr Staig and 4 lascars, 1 European, 1 syce and 7 deck.
Per Asia—Mrs Alexander, Brereton, Souttar, Norman, and Martin; Mr Herju, Capt Saunders, Mr and Mrs Melville, Mr Gibbs, Mrs Gibbs, Mr Pusey, Mr Vertannes, 3 natives and 60 deck.
Per Commilla—Mr Milborn, Major Hughes, Mr Hanerstein, 1 Kurnaul (is pauper) Gungadhar Gunesh vs Moroba Fukoorjee—Smith and F.
Per Australia, which sailed on the 7th instant:—For Madras—Mr Lazarus, Revd W Drawbridge, Mr and Mrs Ingils, Major Hewetson, Mr and Mrs Mollwraith, and Mr Sergeant. For Southampton—Mr and Mrs Jas Melville, Mrs Upton, Mr Hanerstein, and Mr Bodeu. For King George's Sound—Private Thomas Turner. For Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Sestan, and Mr W Roberts. For Sydney—Mr Holmes and child. For Brindisi—Mr Cruden, and Mr Stevenson. For Venice—Mr W J Money, C S I.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Blythswood—11th April, Frank Flint for Queenstown in Lat 47-40 N, Long 17-52 E 11th April, Barque Eleange for London in Lat 47-0 N, Long 18-00 E 18th May, Barque Gemini for Yokohama in Lat 1-20 N, Long 20-30 W 29th May, Ship Thomas Stevens for Otago in Lat 14-57 S, Long 37-56 W 12th June, Ship Ballochmyle for Bombay in Lat 37-24 S, Long 0-17 W kept company till 20th May in Lat 38-30 S, Long 21-00 E 10th July, Italian Brig Emilie R for Bonned in Lat 19-30 S, Long 77-00 E 23rd July, Star of Persia for South in Lat 10-0 N, Long 84-59 E, all well 20th July, Canada for Mauritius in Lat 19-00 N, Long 86-00 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
7 Michael Angelo..... ..... Coconada.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
7 Medusa..... ..... Penang.
Navarino (s)..... ..... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Fraser s—141 cwts teaseed, and 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goa s—153 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—75 bales twist, J Gordon.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 11.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment on Judges Summons.

410-68—Craigie, L and O—Hurivulubdass Cullliandass vs Cotumchund Manockchund and others—Remington, H and C and Macfarlane and G.
411-68—Craigie, L and O—Hurivulubdass Cullliandass vs Cotumchund Manockchund and others—Remington, H and C and Macfarlane and G.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

6-79—Prescot and W—Th. Natha Jadowjee vs C A Turner and others—Craigie, L and O.
295-79—Mefarlane and G—Jaffarjee Abdool Ally vs Tyebally Cassumjee and another—Tyabjee and S.

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

270-79—Muljee and B—Chuturbhooj Morarjee and another vs Goverdhundass Hurridass and others—Balkrishna and B.
363-79—Jefferson and P—J G Sigg and another vs Manordass Harackchund.
366-79—A F Turner—Gungabai vs Khatao Natha and another—Bhaishunker and D.
369-79—Prescot and W—R B Harding vs The Mofussil Co, Ld—Remington, H and C.
371-79—Jefferson and P—[For pauper]—S D Hamilton vs The British I S N Co—Craigie, L and O.
372-79—In person (is pauper) Gungadhar Gunesh vs Moroba Fukoorjee—Smith and F.
374-79—Shapoorjee and T—Pranjeevandass Richaram and another vs Chaildass Fakirbhoy.
375-79—In person (a pauper) Jas Baboo and another vs Koli Vadila Francis and others—Baik and B.
379-79—Aumbaidass Govechund Champalal vs Madhowjee Visram—Bhaishunker and D.
380-79—Jefferson and P—Crushnarao Sucaram and others vs Rao Bahadur Seddon shreecrushna and others—A F Turner.
385-79—Chaik and W—Purmanandass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn C and L.
387-79—In person—Amiroodin Mamapro vs Ahmed Sooltan.
390-79—In person (a pauper) Lukhia Jairam vs Gungabai alias Jumnabai—Macfarlane and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

99-79—Moreshwar L—Vassonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T—Part heard.
268-78—Prescot and W—A Turner vs Hurruckchund Soorutram—Smith and F—Part heard.
122-79—Rivington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.
36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie L and O.
271-79—Ardeshir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady—Prescot and W.
657-78—Jefferson and P—Phackersey Gungarao and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rivington H and C.
387-79—In person—Amiroodin Mamapro vs Ahmed Sultan—Settled.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

237-79—Macfarlane and G—Tribhowandass Veerjee vs Lalbhoy Munrdass and another—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
32-79—M M Munshi—Narayen Asoo vs Jewandass Mooljee and another—Tyabjee and S.
250-78—Hearn, C and L—Nesserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Bowla—Crawford and B.
260-79—J C Cama—Cursondass Zeenabhoy vs Shaik Essa bin Shaik—Macfarlane and G.
240-73—Ardeshir and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Madhowdass Gokuldass and others—Shapoorjee and T and Prescot and W.
27-78—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Cowasjee Pallonjee and others—Jefferson and P, and Ardaseer and H.
22-79—Shapoorjee and T—Lukhmidass Khimjee vs Hurridass Vulubdass—Craigie L and O.
229-79—R Skipsey—Soonabai and another vs Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla—Smith and F—Settled.
633-76—In person—Dayabhoy Tapidass and others vs Nemchund Kesrichund—H Bicknell.
248-79—Remington H and C—Gangjee Nurput vs Trikum Purshotum—Craigie L and O.
89-79—Khunderao M—W Loudon vs Nanabhoy Jamsetjee—A F Turner.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final [disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

302-79—Tyabjee and S—Bomonjee Cursetjee Cama vs Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy—Macfarlane and G Part heard.
306-79—Moreshwar L—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy vs Patel Aba Osaman—In person.
322 79—In person (a pauper), Ruckmai vs Suckoobai—Bhaishunker and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 8.

Randell, Major, 20th Madras N I, on leave, from Secundrabad.

AUGUST 9.

Gilson, Captain, 3rd K O Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Frith, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

Inglis, Sub Lieut, 25th Aden N I, on duty, to Aden.

AUGUST 9.

Giraud, Surg Major, from leave, to Poona.
Channer, Surg, on duty, to Poona.
Gellie, Major, 29th Bengal N I, to join, to Ali Musjid.

AUGUST 10.

Dowker, Col, 3rd Cavalry H C, to join, to Aurungabad.
Cherry, Lieut Col, 1st M. Light Infantry, to join, to Secundrabad.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 15	3-30 P.M.	.....
Kurrachee	,, 12	8-0 A.M.	2-0 p.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 12	1-0 P.M.	2-0 p.m.
China	,, 18	5-0 P.M.	5-30 p.m.
Australia	,, 15	3-45 P.M.	4-15 p.m.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 22	3-30 P.M.	1 0 m
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 22	3-30 P.M.	.....

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Friday.....Aug. 22.
,, ...Sept. 19.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, is now every Tuesday, during the monsoon, but as the Steamers touch at Quader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Monday .....Aug. 18.
,, ...Sept. 1.
,, ...,, 15.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....18th, 1h, 1'8m A. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Mon. 11	.....	5 41	6 29	5 49 m / 11 18 m	
				6 29 a / 11 44 a	
Tues. 12	English Mail expected.	5 42	6 28	7 20 m / 0 9 m	
				6 55 a / ..	
Wed. 13	.....	5 42	6 27	8 35 m / 1 0 m	
				7 58 a / 2 24 a	
Th. 14	.....	5 42	6 27	9 30 m / 2 16 m	
				8 55 a / 3 39 a	
Fri. 15	.....	5 42	6 26	10 11 m / 3 16 m	
				9 50 a / 4 15 a	
Sat. 16	.....	5 43	6 25	10 44 m / 4 8 m	
				10 34 a / 4 49 a	
Sun. 17	10 Sunday after Trinity	5 43	6 25	11 15 m / 4 43 m	
				11 12'a / 5 23 a	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

BORROAH—July 19th, at Gauhati, Robi Chandra Borroah, a well known and respectable man of Assam, of the most ancient lineage, aged 67 years.
FUDGE—August 5th, Conductor George Fudge, Ordnance Department, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, aged 44 years

IT has come under the notice of Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist-Optician, during his short stay in Bombay, that SEVERAL PERSONS having consulted an eminent Oculist, and obtained from him the number the Eyesight required for Spectacles, have been SUPPLIED with ENTIRELY DIFFERENT NUMBERS which has caused injury to the Eyesight, therefore it is absolutely NECESSARY for those who require artificial assistance for the sight to OBTAIN their SPECTACLES from a PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, who does not trust to the numbers on the Spectacles.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittance, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1879.

OUR London correspondent on Saturday telegraphed to us the very important information that there are proposals on foot between the German and American Governments for a mutual agreement under which both countries would modify their currency laws and join in adopting bi-metallic standards. This intelligence, we learn, has since been confirmed by the private advices of one or two of the local Banks. The proposal has apparently originated with the German Government which, notwithstanding Prince Bismarck's recent and somewhat equivocal declaration in the German Parliament, has evidently come to the conclusion that the new monetary law, which was to provide Germany with a single gold standard, is a mistake. The Germans have already incurred serious losses by the forced sales of their demonetised silver, and now seek a means of avoiding similar and further losses by finding a more profitable method of disposing of the balance of metal still remaining than that of pressing it upon a depressed London market. Prince Bismarck and his advisers have, in short, realized the fact that Germany, being a large holder of silver, was committing a grievous error in pursuing a course which had the effect of depreciating the value of their property. This error they now wish to repair; and the proposal they have made to the American Government, if carried through, will undoubtedly have the effect of sending the price of silver back to its old level, and will consequently mean a rise of nearly twenty per cent. in the value of the large amount of the metal still left unsold in Germany. A bi-metallic standard in America and Germany would mean that, by sending silver to those countries, it could be exchanged for gold at a fixed ratio, probably at the old and time-honoured rate of fifteen and a half of silver to one part of gold. During the years 1851, 1861, and 1866 the values of the two metals in the markets of the world stood at that proportion, and in those years silver was consequently worth about 61d. per ounce instead of 51¾d., as at present. Therefore, if America were now to agree to the German proposals, we probably would at once see the metal again the former price, and silver at 61d. per ounce means an Indian Exchange of from 1s. 11d. to 2s. per rupee. The importance of the news telegraphed by our correspondent will thus be apparent to all, but the question remains, will America agree to carry the German plan into effect? The matter was but recently very thoroughly argued out in the American Congress, which actually passed the Silver Bill brought forward by the supporters of bi-metallism in the United States; and although that Bill was thrown out by the Senate, it was still evident that in America there is a very strong and very powerful party in favour of an extended silver currency. Indeed, General Sherman, who led the way in opposing the Bill, did so mainly on the ground that the time was inopportune, and that the measure would be useless unless the other nations of the earth were also to join in the movement; so he recommended a policy of watching and waiting. It is very doubtful whether Germany alone will induce the American legislature to re-open the question; but if France and the countries of the Latin Union should also agree to join in the movement, there can be no doubt that the measure will be carried in America, even although England should continue to hold aloof. Of course, for America and Germany alone to throw open their mints to the free coinage of silver would be for these two countries to rapidly part with their stores of gold, without obtaining any corresponding advantage in return; but past experience has shown, on the other hand, that when all Europe agrees to accept silver in the ratio of fifteen and a half parts to one of gold, these respective values are practically maintained in the markets of the world, and there is then no inducement for one country to drain another of its gold, or *vice versa*. That ratio was maintained with but little variation during the long period between the years 1800 and 1870. In 1852, when the world's supply of silver was only eight millions, and gold had risen to twenty-nine millions, the average ratio of value between the two metals was 15·57; and in 1872, when gold had fallen to twenty-two millions, and silver had increased in supply to fourteen millions—before the effect of the closing of the mints of Europe to silver had been fully felt—the ratio—notwithstanding this great change in the proportionate supply of the two metals—was still only 15·6. That is to say, in 1872 the world's supply of the monetary mediums amounted to a total of thirty six millions, yet in 1878, with the mints of Europe closed to silver, and a total supply of only thirty-seven millions of gold and silver, the ratio between the two metals had risen to 17·92. It is thus quite clear that the fall in the value of silver, which has wrought such harm on the finances of this country, and has deranged the commerce of the world, was brought about entirely by the alterations in the monetary laws of the nations of Europe, and not by the excessive supply of silver. This fact is now so widely known and is so indisputable that there is considerable hope the movement which has been instituted by Germany will be partaken in by the other nations. Of course, if England joined in it, the matter would be settled at once; but even without England it is very possible that an international agreement may be entered into between America, Germany, and the Latin Union which will do all that is necessary. At all events the next phase of the question will be awaited in India with great interest and eagerness, and we shall be very anxious to learn the reception which will be given in America to the proposal now advanced by Germany.

THE inquiring foreigner, who, with Macaulay's New Zealander, has to bear the burdens of so many essayists' perplexities, ought to be much puzzled over one of the latest of Anglo-Indian institutions—the ovation given to public men who may be leaving the country. There are different ways of doing honour to eminent men, but most of them are objectionable on the score of expense. It is impossible to present anyone with a silver tea service, or with a statue of himself, or with a purse of gold, or even with a Turnerelli wreath, without the necessary coin to pay for the testimonial, which coin is not always in these affairs—though promised—forthcoming. A dinner of the complimentary kind even is often impracticable for want of money; and it is therefore very necessary to have a cheap method of complimenting any person, great or small, whom a community considers it desirable to compliment. In America—as those who have read Artemus Ward may recollect—there is the "spontaneous serenade" for the popular man; but as Ward used to say, this form of *impromptu* was apt to wrong because of the musical bandsmen's demand to be paid for their tunes before the honoured person had the time to deliver himself of his grateful acknowledgments of the same. There is also the cost—perhaps 10 dollars—of the music to be borne by the popular man himself, which is a consideration; but on the whole, our American cousins' way of doing the business is a shrewd one, though certainly no less inexpensive than the way we have of doing it in India. All the accessories which are wanted in India to do a public man some honour cost absolutely nothing. A railway platform, a departing train, or a *bandar*, and a boat, are all that is needed to produce the generous scene. If the man is a great man, a few yards of scarlet cloth—kept in the station at the company's expense for this purpose—can be laid down, but for smaller men no more is required than the dust that befits the ordinary traveller. The simplicity of the whole affair is, indeed, its chief recommendation. Any person—call him Jones—can have a railway station benefit when he pleases. He has only to announce among his circle his intention of going to the hills, or to Europe, or anywhere else, and the thing is as good as done. Brown immediately calls on Robinson and says "we must see our good friend Jones off." And Robinson replies, "decidedly." A man like Jones "ought not to be allowed to leave the place "without some suitable expression of public ap- "proval." Consequently, the next day, when Jones appears on the railway platform, his wraps and hatbox in hand, Brown and Robinson—and a few more of their set with perhaps their wives also—will be there to wish him God speed. Jones will be properly saluted. He will depart under a perfect fire of hand shakes and of bles sings for his welfare, and if he is an unselfish man, it must be a source of inexpressible consolation to him to think that he costs his friends so little.

The malicious insinuate that the cause of Brown and Robinson's frequent attendance at stations and *bandars* is not admiration or affection for the clan Jones so much as because it is the fashion. Governors and other big wigs have set the fashion, and the Browns and Robinsons must follow it. But, perhaps, the malicious persons who set this story on foot are of the class who have never themseleves been honoured by an ovation—unless it was one of the kind got up by their creditors. Brown and Robinson, at all events, will indignantly repudiate all but the most disinterested motives in going to the station to see Jones off. They do it, they say, "as a duty they owe to the public, to society, "and to Jones," and all three surely ought to be much obliged to them. Indeed, if we ascend to those who set the fashion in "departures," what a dreadful reflection upon any community would it be, were an "Excellency" to step quietly into a carriage or boat without the usual attendance of officers in uniform and of civilians in swallow tails, to witness his evanescence? The ovation is a necessity, it may be, of the situation. It is the cheapest way of honouring a man extant—for there is not even sandwiches and beer at an Indian railway station to which to invite him—and the plan becomes a land celebrated for its famines, and for its chronic deficits of cash.

The behaviour of the actors in the ovation of the day is worth the attention of the inquiring foreigner alluded to above. From such scenes an insight into the manners and customs of a people may be gained. Taking it all round, that behaviour is perhaps a trifle artificial. But what else can be expected? It is not an easy thing for Brown and Robinson, however much they may admire Jones as a public man, to act as if they happened to be Jones' afflicted parents—and to wear the appearance of such. So all that Robinson can do is to compose his features into an expression of decent regret, and to produce a tear in his eye (if practicable) at the last moment. It is needful, too, for Jones to exhibit some emotion, even if he feels none. After all, why should he feel any? He is leaving the hot and dusty plains for the refreshing verdure of the eternal hills. Or he is about to steer his bark to temperate climes. If a man's purse is full, and his health tolerably good, there is no occasion to pine under those circumstances. But Jones ought certainly not to laugh; *that* is not correct at an ovation. At the most he should only smile, and then only if Brown or Robinson should happen to let off some little joke at Mrs. Jones or the baby. If possible, the chief actor should show by his dignified demeanour that he has not brought Brown and Robinson there for nothing. If he can put on something of the air of a patriot it is becoming, and he ought certainly to wear gloves, whether accustomed on other occasions to wear them or not. A few appropriate sentences, delivered in the hearing, of the porters and station masters, if the latter will listen, are not out of keeping with the ceremony. The pity is, that porters are growing so familiar with the ovation that it no longer excites their curiosity. After this the enquiring foreigner, should he tire of artificialism, will have plenty of matter for a change in his investigations, and whenever Jones is whisked out of sight and hearing, if he is a student of human character, he will not fail to remark how readily Brown and Robinson accept the inevitable in the disappearance of Jones. There, indeed, is Robinson laughing and chatting with Mrs. Brown as if there was never a Jones in the world, and not improbably Mrs. Brown is saying, "if he never "comes back, he's no great loss."

However it may be with Jones, Brown and Robinson will be the heroes of a day. They will tell Williams and Smith how they have been to see Jones off, and in what manner Jones behaved up to the last. And Williams and Smith will envy them. *They* did not know Jones, or they too would have been there, performing the duties they owed to society, like men—or women. For the rest of the day, Brown and Robinson will stand on a loftier platform than their fellow creatures, and why? *They have seen Jones off.* In this monotonous Indian world, to see Jones off is not to have lost a day. It is something done. The seeing of him off exhibits that kind of energy on which early risers pride themselves. It is the feat of doing what no one really likes, and the insinuation is perhaps not altogether flattering to Jones. And the parting—for virtue has its own reward—will enable Brown and Robinson to make conversation, if nothing else. They will be able, for instance, to say, how Jones, poor fellow, broke down at the last moment. The confidences, in fact, which pass at these partings are truly wonderful, not the less so that the absent Jones can never contradict them. But Jones seldom lasts the twenty-four hot hours—any more than if he were dead. He is gone to-day and forgotten to-morrow, and just so rapidly also goeth Brown and Robinson's conversational interest in him. The next day it is needful for Brown to look out for a new departure, if he does not make one for himself, and it is fortunate that one man will suit him almost as well as another. The practice, indeed, which the Robinsons and Browns have in getting up ovations makes them perfect. All they want is the man and the opportunity, and the ovation may be reckoned on—as certainly reckoned upon as that the cost of the entertainment will be absolutely—nothing.

THE special telegram to our contemporary which intimated that the sentence of the court-martial on Lieutenant Carey was death, has, we think, had a somewhat misleading tendency. Several of the up-country papers, for instance, have been led astray by the authoritative language in which the telegram was couched. The coupling of the debate in the House of Lords on the demand for papers, with the rumour on "ap- "parently good authority," was also calculated to mislead. We think it a pity that such rumours should at present be circulated, on the mere *ipse dixit* of some hanger on at the London Clubs. To say the very least of it the surmise, for it is, and can be nothing more than a surmise, is premature. The court-martial may have sentenced the unfortunate Lieutenant to death. In fact, if he has been found guilty of cowardice, he must as a matter of military jurisprudence have been so sentenced; and in face of the news that he has been sent home under arrest, the most natural inference is that he has received the death sentence. But as we have said, this can only be a surmise; for, as all the members of a court-martial are under oath, precluded from divulging any sentence which may have been passed until it has been made known to the Commander-in-Chief, it is of course a foregone conclusion that the sentence which has been passed upon Lieutenant Carey could not, on the 2nd of August, have been known in London. The true position has probably been accurately described by our London correspondent, when he says:—"There is a report that the sent- "ence of the court-martial on Captain "Carey was that he should be shot for "cowardice and unsoldier-like conduct in "face of the enemy. Probably this is a "have," "for it is not easy to see how the news could "have reached this country yet; but if it were "true, there is not the slighest probability "that the sentence would be carried out. There "is too strong a feeling now that Carey is "being made a scapegoat, and that the primary "responsibility for the said affair lies much "highe.." This is so moderate, and so like the truth that we prefer to adhere to it, nothwithstanding the report said to be current in London on "apparently good authority."

EARLY SNIPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged by any of your readers informing me if any snipe have been shot this year, in the Bombay Presidency, on an earlier date than the 5th instant, and if so, when and where? I shot one (painted) on that date, and saw another with four young ones, almost fledged.

Nusseerabad, Aug. 5. F.

CRICKET UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

SUCH were decidedly the conditions of two matches played in Bombay on Saturday. From the early morning and throughout the day rain-clouds kept coming up from seawards at intervals, and after discharging their burden of rain with more or less energy, left the sky bright again (for a while) as if there were no rain within miles of the city. The duration of the storms ranged from a quarter of an hour to an hour and a half, and the intervals between averaged perhaps half an hour. The two cricket matches that were being played on the *maidan* in front of the Gymkhana pavilion were—one between the Gymkhana and the "Union" Club, and the other between elevens representing C. and D. Companies of the Bombay Volunteers, commanded respectively in the cricket field, as on the parade ground, by Captain Kemp and Captain Tennent. The Volunteers seemed determined to show that they were not made of such poor stuff as to be afraid of the rain, and played on obstinately (looking very miserable the while) through the greater part of the day; but even their hardihood had to give way and they were compelled to seek shelter in their tent occasionally from the extreme violence of the wind and

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE P. AND O. MAIL CONTRACT.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The House of Commons, by a large majority, has sanctioned the new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of the mails to and from the East.

THE MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Mr. Fawcett called the attention of the House to the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh's allowance, and opposed his application for an increase to it. Mr. Stanhope, in reply, said that a despatch on the subject had been received from the Indian Government, which the Indian Council was about to deliberate upon. There were no grounds, he said, to assume that the Maharaja's application was granted, and it will probably be necessary to introduce a Bill to settle the Maharaja's affairs.

THE NEWMAN HALL DIVORCE CASE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

After a most protracted trial the Reverend Newman Hall has obtained a divorce from his wife.

INDIAN LOAN BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The House of Commons has passed through Committee the Bill for an Indian Loan of five millions.

FIRE AT SERAJEVO.

LONDON, Augt. 9.

A tremendous conflagration has taken place at Serajevo. One thousand buildings have been destroyed, and ten thousand people rendered homeless.

OFFICIAL AFGHAN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Further official correspondence has been published in reference to the Afghan war.

On the 7th of August Lord Cranbrook, replying to a despatch of Lord Lytton, dated the 7th July, expressed the deep interest with which the British Government had perused his (Lord Lytton's) clear and able exposition of the policy of the Indian Government and their cordial approval of his proceedings. Throughout the critical period, the despatch adds, the Viceroy and his Council displayed uniform tact and judgment in carrying out the instructions of the Home Government.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ult. arrived at Brindisi on the 6th inst.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 8, Noon.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	36,000	Bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	2,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats.....	3,000	do.
Amount forwarded.....	3,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton....	14,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	60,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	503,000	do.
Do. Stock of Surats.....	68,000	do.
Do. „ of Cotton in London....	52,000	do.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.	
Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings.....	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	6-6
40s. Mule Twist	9-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88½
4½ per cent. do.	83¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....	116½
Bar Silver	51½
Oriental Bank shares	£13-10

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, Aug. 9, 11-54 A.M.

Manilla mails leave Hongkong Sunday morning and Monday afternoon, 10th and 11th.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 7¼d.		per Re.
4 months' sight..1s. 8 1-16d. to 1s. 8 3-16d.		„
Credits, 3 „ „ ...1s. 8 1-16 to 1d.		„
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 8¼ to 3-16d.		„
France 3 „ „ ...2-1½		„

A few days ago we intimated that £13,000 had been voted temporarily for Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, while to-day Reuter announces that Mr. Fawcett had called attention of the House of Commons to the allowances of that gentleman, and opposed the application for an increase. Mr. Stanhope, in reply, said that the probability was that a Bill would be necessary for the settlement of the Maharaja's affairs. The debts of this Easterne[Potentate seem to be in a bad state. The £40,000 per annum allowed him by the British Government, should be sufficient to meet all his liabilities, we should suppose, even allowing for the wholesale manner in which he indulges in the English pastime of hunting. And when we learn that in 1877-78 he drew only £21,067, and in 1878-79 only £34,065, we can come to no other conclusion than that he has for some reason or another been obliged to draw upon his income in advance. It is not well that the present state of matters should continue, and the sooner a Bill is passed, and the affairs of the Maharaja settled, the better it will be for all concerned.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, Mr. Stokes introduced the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Bill. This Bill practically re-enacts what was the law in India up to the year 1872. The eighth section of the English Extradition Act of 1870 empowers a magistrate, when any person is charged with having committed an offence abroad, to issue a warrant of arrest in anticipation of a request being made for extradition by the State within whose limits the offence has been committed. Sections 19 and 20 of Act VII. of 1854 contained similar provisions, but they were omitted in Act XI. of 1872, the present Extradition Act, which consolidated and amended the existing law on the subject. Certain recent cases in which persons have committed offences in the Nizam's territory and taken refuge in British India, have shown that some such provisions are still required to prevent failures of justice. The new Bill, which has been prepared to meet this want, was referred to a select committee.

It is said that another committee is about to be formed at Simla. Its title "the General Supervision Committee," and its duty to look after and report on the work performed by the various other committees now sitting there.

It is reported from Peshawar that four women have been carried off by a party of Malagoris and sold to Afridis of Akbor in the Kohat Pass. While they were passing the Garhi Jani post, the militia turned out and effected a rescue. The Akhorwals attacked the post, but without killing or wounding any of the militia. One of the women was slightly wounded.

The Government of Bengal have, as a tentative measure, sanctioned the extension of the system of farming out cattle-pounds in the Darjeeling district. A notification issued by the Deputy Commissioner states that all cattle pounds will be farmed out from 1st September for the remainder of the year,—*i. e.*, up to March 1880, and that they will be put up by auction on the 25th instant.

The Committee appointed to consider the means of promoting technical education in Bengal have recommended the abolition of the Dacca Artizan School on the establishment of the proposed Central Technical School in Calcutta.

A vernacular paper published in Rangoon asserts that "the Government of Upper Burmah, being desirous of contracting a friendship with the Russian Government, is secretly sending without the knowledge of the British Government, a letter to Prince Gortschakoff, the Prime Minister of Russia."

The Bengal Government estimate the stock of rice in and around Calcutta for the first week of August at 16,95,895 maunds, of which 6½ lakhs are available for export.

A notification under Clause 4, Section 336, of the Civil Procedure Code, issued by the Lieutenant-Governor directs that, whenever a judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for money and brought before the Court under this section, the Court shall inform him that he may apply, under Chapter XX, to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of his application, and if he places all his property in possession of a receiver appointed by the Court.

The amount of customs collections in British Burma for the first quarter of the current financial year was Rs. 16,43,110 as against Rs. 14,36,056 during the corresponding period of last year.

The *Pekin Gazette* publishes a decree of the Imperial Government of the 13th of June which the Anglo-Chinese papers have translated, "It seems that Tang Yu-chi'i, of the Chinese Civil Service, proposes to make, at a cost of 3,000 taels, a steam-boat in which steam shall be generated without the use of order to expedite the plans of the Home Government for a general election.

The retention for a further period of one year of a special police force at Singhkali in the Perospur sub-division at a cost to the inhabitants of Rs. 635-12 has been sanctioned. This course has been rendered necessary in consequence of ill-feeling still existing between the adherents of Sreenarain Ghose and Rahimuddi Meah, son-in-law of Gogun Meah, at Singkhali and Aturkhali, in the Perozpur sub-division, in the district of Bakarganj, and rendering it probable that if the police were withdrawn a breach of the peace would occur.

There have been heavy showers throughout the valley of Cashmere, which have been of great benefit to the crops, but more rain is needed. The mountain streams are generally very low, and there is constant fear of the rice suffering. The grain of the rabbi is now in the market and the pressure for food is somewhat lightened; but the lower classes who have no money to buy with, are as badly off as ever. The darbar has adopted the plan of opening a large number of shops in the city, fixing the maximum amount which each person can buy at a time—about 2 seers daily.

It is reported at home that the Committee on Army Organisation is to be called upon to express its opinion as to the practicability of establishing Training Schools for the army on the principle of those which have long existed in connection with the Navy, wherein boys could be educated properly trained for the ranks. Already two establishments exist for the education of boys—one at Chelsea and another at Kilmainham—but only the sons of soldiers are admitted to these schools, and it is not incumbent on the youngsters to enter the army. The idea of those who propose these preparatory establishments is that homeless boys of good constitution should be sent to them, and in all cases required to pass into the army, when old enough. It is argued that, as the lads would have no relatives and no ties of any sort they would settle down to a military life and not care to quit the ranks on the chance of obtaining employment as civilians.

A case of considerable importance has just been decided at Madras. There are always complaints about taxes; but one tax levied by the Municipality—the water tax—is specially odious, inasmuch as hundreds of the people who have to pay it are not supplied with water. Mr. Branson, a Madras solicitor and house-owner, appeals against the tax being levied on him, pleading that the Municipality has not brought water within a mile of his house. He argues that he should only pay for what he gets, and that the Municipality is bound to provide the water. The Municipality says, undoubtedly, it ought to provide water, and will, in course of time; but that in order to obtain funds for laying it on, they must first levy the tax.

A circular has lately been issued by the Surgeon-General, under orders of the Government of Bengal, requesting all medical officers in civil medical charge of hospitals and dispensaries, to enquire whether assistant surgeons are willing to accept service under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or the Punjab, &c., as henceforward their sphere of duty and professional career will remain under the immediate control of the local Government or Administration they may elect to serve.

Mr. G. W. Vivian, C. E., has been deputed to enquire and report on the valuation of all buildings and lands, belonging to Government, lying within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Municipality. This is with a view to fix the just and proper assessment of Municipal rates and taxes on each house and land belonging to Government.

The people of Calcutta are complaining of a laxity of the Post Office in regard to the landing and delivery of mails from Rangoon. The *Englishman* writes:—"As an instance it has been pointed out to us that the Asia passed Atchipur on Tuesday at 12-57. With the tide in her favour, she could have landed her mails just outside the limits of the port at 2 o'clock, and had they been sent up by mail cart, all the letters for Calcutta should have been ready for delivery at the Post Office by 4 o'clock. The letters were not, however, delivered till 6-45 to holders of window tickets who had durwans ready to take them. We are not surprised at complaints from the mercantile and banking community who have business transactions with Burma, as if advices or remittances are sent through Calcutta it involves their detention here for one week, which might easily be avoided if the Postal authorities exercised a little more care and energy."

Freemasonry seems to prosper in other parts of India as well as in Bombay, where the order is very strong. At the commencement of 1869, ten years ago, there were six Freemasons' Lodges in the Punjab that were under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Master of Bengal. The members in the Punjab, conceiving it would be to their interest and promote the extension of the order if they had a Grand Lodge of their own, applied to the proper authority for one, and, although they were strongly opposed by the Grand Master in Bengal, they succeeded in obtaining the desired sanction, and on the 15th of May, 1869, their first Grand Master was installed at Lahore. As is usual with most young institutions it had difficulties to contend with, and nine months after its organization the Grand Lodge found itself Rs. 1,000 in debt. This was not reduced in the twelve months that followed, for in January, 1872, we find the debt was Rs. 1,391. But by October of that year the debt had been reduced to Rs. 474, while the Punjab Masonic Institution that had been established twelve months previously had Rs. 6,620 invested in its name, and the Fund of Benevolence had Rs. 1,420 standing to its credit in the Agra Bank. Since that period the Grand Lodge has been gathering strength every year. On the 8th of last April its financial position was as follows:—

Grand Lodge Fund deposit in the Agra Bank...	Rs.	1,009
Fund of Benevolence	„	2,722
Punjab Masonic Institution	„	25,845
Total Rs...		29,576

Moreover during the ten years of its existence Rs. 24,575 have been disbursed in charity and in educating the children of deceased Freemasons. During the period under notice the number of Lodges has been exactly trebled, there being now eighteen. In 1869 the number of members were 149; on the 8th of last April the number registered was 557.

A few cases of cholera of a mild type are reported to have occurred in the Dera Ghazi Khan Jail, and some of the prisoners have been moved into camp.

There is a rumour that a Mahomedan gentleman from Central India will be appointed to administer Tonk, and that the Nawab of this scattered and unfortunate little State will repair to the Mayo College, Ajmere, to receive some sort of an education.

A correspondent writes to the Lahore paper to warn intending visitors from going to Kashmir. There has been a good deal of cholera along the Murree and Pir Panjal routes, and the roads and bungalows are in anything but a sanitary condition, owing to the large numbers of animals and coolies employed by the contractors of the Punjab Government. There has been a great deal of cholera in Srinagar itself, and though for the present it has fortunately died out, the disease still lurks in many corners of the valley.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 6th instant, the Calcutta and Bombay mails for Lahore were delayed for about six hours, in consequence of slight breaks in the Beas Valley. There had been heavy rains and floods. By eleven o'clock in the morning the line was, however, reported, at Lahore, as completely restored.

The result of the Mussoorie defamation case, Gordon *vs.* Northam, was that the defendant, who is the proprietor of the *Himalaya Chronicle*, was acquitted.

Fever is so bad at Agra that a correspondent writes to the local paper suggesting that the Railway offices should be closed for a day or two as "a number of the clerks are sick and consequently the work has fallen very heavily on the remaining portion of the employés." The editor of the *Delhi Gazette* writes, in support of his correspondent's suggestion:—"We can speak from experience regarding the prevalence of fever at this moment. No less than one-fourth of our compositors are laid up, and it is with the utmost difficulty that the remainder succeed in getting through their daily tasks. All extra work has to be suspended, and nothing which is not absolutely necessary, can be taken in hand. At the Railway goods shed the other day, of three clerks that should have been in attendance, two were absent from fever and the third was lying ill on a cot in the premises, from the same disorder."

The number of deaths in the Punjab from cholera since the date of the Hurdwar fair to the end of the first week in July have amounted to 20,000 in 2,900 separate localities. The districts which have suffered most severely are Hissar and Rohtak, in which one-fourth of the whole number of deaths have occurred: after these Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Ferozepur and Karnal furnish more than a third of the remainder; south of the Sutlej the disease has now generally disappeared, but in the north of the Punjab it is unfortunately increasing in some localities.

Apropos of the Har Sahai case, the *Statesman* remarks:—"Why is it that the High Court of the North-Western Provinces indulges itself in informal decisions? It surely ought to have learned something from the Fuller case. Had the court in that case refused to pronounce an extra-judicial judgment, at the invitation of the Lieutenant-Governor, and asked that any reference should be made according to the authorised mode of procedure, that scandal would have been prevented. And a little discretion would also have obviated the present difficulties and benefited all concerned."

A recent military appointment in the Madras Presidency appears to have caused dissatisfaction. A correspondent writes to a Madras paper:—"One would have thought that His Grace the Governor would have hesitated somewhat to repeat the bold step of putting a cavalry officer into the command of a force of two native infantry regiments under the Nair Brigade in Travancore. I say, 'repeat,' because Lord Napier took the same unnecessary and unprecedented step, when he also appointed a cavalry officer to command the same force some few years ago, utterly ignoring, as has been done, in this instance, all just claims and expectations of infantry officers. It would be quite as unreasonable, not to say ridiculous, even if the Commander-in-Chief were to appoint an infantry officer to command a cavalry regiment, or other mounted force! On the last occasion the nominee of Lord Napier found the duties so utterly uncongenial to a cavalry officer, that he soon resigned and now commands a cavalry regiment instead."

King Theebaw has got something else to think about now besides the "removal" of his relations. A Mandalay correspondent writes to the *Indian Daily News* under date July 20:—"The disturbances reported from the Karenee States have assumed a more serious aspect than was first anticipated, and we may safely call it a rebellion on a small scale. It is reported to be headed by a son of the late Ainshay Min, or Crown Prince, assisted by the Tsawbwas or Karen chiefs. A force of some 1,500 powerful invincibles was despatched by King Theebaw to put down the rebels, but the Karens were too much for the King's troops; and the latest news from the seat of war to the Palace was that some 300 of the King's mighty men of valour were lying slain on the plains of Karenee. The messenger I hear has come for more help from head-quarters, but no orders have as yet been issued, although the matter was represented to the King as one of great emergency."

Rao Sahib Choonilal Venelal, First Class Magistrate, Broach, pronounced judgment in the Parsi dacoity case on the 5th inst. His Worship said he disbelieved the prosecutor and his witnesses and would therefore dismiss the case. The accused were defended by Mr. K. N. Wadia, of the Ahmedabad bar.

The Bishop of Lincoln has written to the Vicar of Starlingborough, near Grimsby, instructing him not to administer the Holy Communion to one of the churchwardens of the parish, who has married the sister of his deceased wife, and thereby "broken the law of God as interpreted by the authority of the Church." His lordship of Lincoln was doubtless in accordance with ecclesiastical law when he issued this mandate, and such being the case probably did not deem it incumbent upon him to inquire whether his order quite harmonised with strict justice and common sense. However, we do not think the excommunicated churchwarden will suffer much. Perhaps he will find means of being quite as pious and straightforward of life as though he were permitted to mingle amongst the other communicants of Starlingborough Church.

The answers given by Viscount Bury to the questions put lately in the House of Lords by Lord Truro, whether Lieutenant-colonels upon half-pay who have been restored to full pay to command regiments under the system of nine years' tenure, are entitled on retirement to over-regulation money, have not given satisfaction in the service. Viscount Bury owned that the matter was of the greatest importance. According to Horse Guards memorandum in May, 1866, officers recommended for promotion to half-pay majorities or Lieutenant-colonelcies were distinctly assured that such promotion would be regarded with reference to their future claims as if they had been placed on half-pay by reduction. An officer accepting these terms was debarred from obtaining over-regulation money in his regiment, because the promotion in succession was not guaranteed. He surely, however, did not forfeit his claim to over-regulation. The abolition of purchase in 1871 cannot affect officers who had gone on half-pay previously under the guarantee of the Horse Guards memorandum quoted, and who did not receive over-regulation money from their successors in the regment. It is manifestly unjust to make such officers suffer, and unless advantage is to be taken of the wording of some doubtful clause in the purchase commission rules, majors and lieutenant-colonels who went on half-pay under the circumstances noted, and who now wish to retire, should in common honesty receive the overregulation money which they would have obtained in their regiments had they been allowed to make their own arrangements with their successors.

THE ALLEGED MISBEHAVIOUR OF ARMY SIGNALLERS CONTRADICTED.

To the Editor of the "Civil and Military Gazette."

Sir,—In justice to the parties concerned, may I ask you to insert the following:—In your issue of the 26th July, you published a letter from your correspondent, in which he gives the particulars of a disgraceful case of panic that did "not" occur here." * * The man rat the instrument was receiving a message from Kurram (and if your correspondent wishes, I will forward him a copy of that message), when one of the Kahars shouted or rather screamed out; and at that moment a shot was fired which struck the unfortunate man in the side. Your correspondent states he exclaimed "look at the bunduk-wallah." I say he did not. Our men were waking up, and if they were not dreaming, as your correspondent states, they were nearly asleep, as they had been there from 8 o'clock that morning, and as there were no sentries posted, it was quite natural that your correspondent (remarked a short time ago, the beardless boys) should be down, though, if the non-commissioned officer had posted a "look-out man" the affair would not have happened. On the men getting up they saw several natives with bunduks at the present and others close on them with drawn knives; any one then can easily understand why they met their fate if favored by fortune, time to run, for finding he had nothing to defend himself with, and ten men with drawn knives close to him, he threw himself down the khud; there were certainly three of these who had taken their arms with them, piled them and placed their belts, haversacks, waterbottles, &c., over them, but two of the three happened to be some twenty paces from their arms; one who was close to the pile took his rifle, or rather one of the rifles, and ammunition, and the others would have taken theirs, but several armed natives stood between the rifles and these men, so that seeing how they stood, unarmed, they ran; the natives firing a volley after them. After going some distance down the hill they were met by the two officers of the 92nd Regiment who also, two into camp to give the alarm, the other two returning up the hill, though not so quickly as the officers—why, because, as the officers have since stated, they were exhausted, and no man could expect two men after running down a hill to go back at a quick pace. Neither did they tell the officers that they had been surrounded, but that they had been attacked by about twenty Mongols. Your correspondent then states they went up the hill and came across the dooly bearer who had received the solitary shot fired in the engagement, which is also untrue; as it was sworn on the court-martial that a volley was fired immediately after the first shot. It is not true, that a man ran to the officers' mess and on being under stood was sent to the hospital was the man who threw himself down the khud. Your correspondent goes on to state that there were only five natives who attacked them; there was sworn evidence that more than twenty attacked the party. I trust you will insert the above in justice to the men who have been tried, as your correspondent has on more than one occasion stated that which was untrue; and on this occasion I have taken the liberty to contradict.

One who knows the facts.

Peiwar Kotal, July 29.

Deschamps *v.* The Duke of Buckingham.—The Court of Appeal at Madras has refused to permit Major Hobart, His Grace the Governor's Military Secretary, to be made co-defendant in the suit of Deschamps *vs.* the Duke, to recover from the Governor Rs. 18,000, the value of a cabinet sent to the Paris exhibition.

ON THE SEA WITH SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

We publish the following, not that it contains anything interesting or new, but because it is Dr. Russell's first communication to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

Cape Town, June 24.

"At sea," wrote Washington Irving, "all is monotony." But the assertion is contradicted by the ever varying conditions of the sea itself and by the circumstances under which the voyager passes his time upon it. Indeed, the great essayist was obliged, as he says "to correct the expression." The alternations of storm and calm, of favourable and adverse winds, the incidents of that too familiar malady which inflicts such penalties on its victims, and which makes them "for the first half hour fear they will die, and for the second half hour fear they won't," are not perhaps very various; nor does the scenery of the great world of waters present any striking diversity, although the contrast between an Atlantic wave upheaved like a green hillside, with a snow wreath on its summit, and the farspreading circle of unruffled blue in the centre of which the African sun likes to abide for ever, is wide indeed. But the sea change which comes over the manners and customs of the ocean travellers themselves, and the fashion of their lives give to a voyage at least as much variety as the land traveller can experience in his journeyings. The Edinburgh Castle is now within a few hours' steaming of the Cape, and this letter will be some weeks old when it is printed, if it ever sees the light at all; but it seems a short time since we left England, and—amid demonstrations of goodwill which were fully appreciated by the objects of them—shot out from between the jutting arms of the fair fiord of the Dart into the Channel. The land looked inlet crowded with boats, filled with men and women cheering; the town band braving the dangers of the tumbling seas at the mouth of the estuary to their boundless admiration; the ever-busy and ever-fussy little screw steaming steam launch, and resolutely blowing away at their brazen implements of music whenever they had a chance—which was not given to all simultaneously—masses of people on shore, wherever there was a coign of vantage, waving handkerchiefs, and cheering; flags flying, and salutes blazing away from abstruse little private batteries up among the villa gardens—it was a pretty sight, and is yet green in our memories! To those we left behind it must seem a long time since the journals recorded the enthusiastic farewell given to Sir Garnet Wolseley at Paddington, and the extraordinary manifestations of goodwill and sympathy he received at every station where the train stopped till he reached Dartmouth. When he came on board the Edinburgh Castle it was found that the best cabins had been secured by the passengers who had taken their berths in London; but a comfortable and airy if not very spacious cabin on the deck next to that occupied by Captain Duncan, the master, was secured for the General, and the staff proceeded to tell of those others which were available according to seniority, which has among other advantages that of saving choice of quarters. There were cabins enough vacant to allow each officer to have one to himself, which to juniors accustomed to troopship treatment was an unexpected blessing. Once in a way a French soldier may be called to go to Cochin China or Mexico, to make some longer voyage than that between Marseilles and Algiers; the Portuguese has perhaps to steam to Goa or Macao, the Spaniard to the Canaries, Cuba, or Manilla, the Dutchman to Java or Acheen; but the British soldier has the opportunity before him of migrating from station to station all round the world, since as Daniel Webster said, "The course of the rising sun is followed by the tap of the British drum." In the due course of his service he is sure of visiting the isles of the sea and the four quarters of the globe, and in a few years he becomes quite accustomed to the ways of naval life, and is an experienced if not contented navigator. Before they attain field rank our officers have to rough it very considerably on the water, not, indeed, as they did in the old transport days, but still more than seems necessary; and there are none of subordinate standing who would not much prefer a passage in a private ship to one in a Government vessel in which they are doubled up, as per regulation, two or three in a cabin. The only passengers on board the Edinburgh Castle, in addition to Sir G. Wolseley and his staff, were colonists and civilians, a few foreigners, among whom were two Germans who had served in the war of 70-71, with two Swiss, and there were also some young ladies of the families on board, whose society proved a most welcome aid in our amusements; and then developed into the dimensions of an evening concert or a limited dance for the younger people. There were the usual deck diversions by day when the weather permitted, and after dinner there was music and a quiet rubber of whist; but the morning after we left Dartmouth a grave and gracious officer appeared with a cargo of books, white, blue, &c., which were duly distributed to the members of the staff, and which furnished solid employment to them between breakfast and dinner for many days. Indeed, if Colonel Maurice should have taken a survey of the saloon and deck of the Edinburgh Castle during these working hours, he would probably have felt some pride at the trouble he is giving, could he, which is not probable, comprehend the significance of all he beheld. Officers might be seen, some studying maps of Zululand and the neighbouring regions; others reading blue books and confidential reports relating to South Africa, from the Intelligence Department, War Office, Colonial Office, &c., others pouring over dictionaries and the Parsi dacoity case on the 5th inst. His Worship said he disbelieved the prosecutor and his witnesses and would therefore dismiss the case. The accused were defended by Mr. K. N. Wadia, of the Ahmedabad bar. field regulations, and the busiest of all the busy in the face of "the Chief," as he is termed by his staff, sedulously writing or reading the "heaps of information" provided by the authorities in Pallmall—all busy in relation to the Zulu King and his subjects, which, I hope, would hear, too—and, if he understood, would not be displeased—many discussions, sometimes very animated on Zulu and South African politics, and the recent troubles in the land and the conduct of the war. I shall not be suspected of any inclination to "crab" the officers on the staff of a very different sort of expedition which was setting out on a vast enterprise about this time twenty-five years ago. Many of these officers survive, and some they proved their mettle as accomplished soldiers, but I am sure they will all admit that they were sent to invade the dominions of the Czar with far less preparation and knowledge of the work before them than is possessed by the officers who are going, as they hope, to conduct operations against the barbarian King of Zululand. If is not that the latter are better, but that the system under which they are trained and selected is improved. The old army may well be proud of what they have done, but it will not be easy to match for regardful fighting qualities, in the field; but it is no disparagement to them to say that, in professional acquirements and knowledge of their art, they were much below the standard which now prevails among regimental officers and that the staff duties they were immeasurably inferior to the men of the present day. But comparisons are odious. It will be the best proof of the excellence of the system which we have adopted if the officers educated under it produce better results than their predecessors. The officers on special service were hurriedly warned by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and there would have doubtless been difficulties connected with some of the appointments, but that the Government had directed every facility to be given to the Chief-in-Chief in South Africa. The time for preparation, too, in the midst of the distractions of the Derby week, when Sir Garnet Wolseley was suddenly named might be counted by minutes; but by hook or crook, all were ready, and it was a gratifying proof of the complete organisation of our private establishments that the officers were able to embark with pretty fair outfits.

It is hoped that by the time we reach Durban, Colonel Colley will have arrived from India, and that the staff will be complete. Several of the officers on board have served under their present General in former expeditions; and, when he landed at Madeira the other day, five of those who sat at table with him at Beech's Hotel had served there when on their way back from the Ashantee war. The early part of the voyage was characterised by moderate weather, except that on the night of June 1 there was a whole gale, accompanied by heavy rain, so that our run in the twenty-four hours ending at noon the next day, when the wind had abated, we ran into a rolling sea from the westward, the remains of a very severe "blow" in the Atlantic. There being a light breeze right ahead, no canvas could be set to steady the Edinburgh Castle, and the screw propeller which dominates "Auld Reekie" could but have seen the ship that bears its honoured name wallowing in the trough of the deep or scaling the face of the rollers which bore it towards the skies at that day, its heart of stone would surely have moved to compassion. Captain Duncan said he never knew the ship to roll more heavily, the which I can easily credit, seeing that at times she seemed to be nearly on her beam ends. The quarter-boats were on board, or they must have dipped. The gunwales were at times under water, but she was credited to the final whist party that they stuck to their guns, and fought out several desperate rubbers with cards which could not be kept from exposing themselves recklessly every minute. The remainder of the passage to Madeira was run in 4—was less turbulent, but the passengers were glad enough to trust themselves to the small boats which were tossing about off Funnchal with the usual cargo of diving-boys, chairmen, fruit sellers, and touts, and to enjoy a brief run on shore. The Intelligence referred briefly to a battle between Dabulamanzi's Zulus and the troops of Cetewayo, in which the former was said to have been routed with great loss; and it was mentioned incidentally that preparations for an advance into Zululand were going on actively in Natal and the Transvaal. The impression among those who had served at the Cape was that Lord Chelmsford could scarcely complete his arrangements for the movement before the time of Sir G. Wolseley's arrival, but that was, of course, only a surmise. The announcement of the appointment of the General-in-Chief had been telegraphed to Madeira, and might be expected to reach a week or ten days before the ship of the Edinburg Castle, so that it was reasonable to suppose that the generals in command would strain every nerve to strike a blow before the newcomers should appear on the scene. It is not to be expected that officers with their spare kits to win and honours to gain should be so magnanimous as not to wish the contrary. When Mr. Hayward, the Consul at Madeira, came on board with papers and despatches, one line rivetted every eye "It is expected that the general advance will take place on May 20." There was the assertion in black and white, and it evoked the natural exclamation, "Why it may be all over before we get there!" I do not think that any of our gallant gentlemen would have been really disgusted at learning that Lord Chelmsford had given a severe lesson to Cetewayo, but they would consider themselves unlucky in not having been out in time to join in the work. It was hoped that the Edinburgh Castle might be able to communicate with the homeward-bound steamers from the Cape, of which we passed several, but the chance of fortune, but, as it turned out, this hope was never realised.

"Delendus est Cetewayo," is the cry of the colonists who are with us, and if you ask them the reason why, they say he is a standing menace to the peace of Natal and the Transvaal. And now 20,000 regulars and hordes of native levies, and a great array of colonial volunteers and local forces, are on the scene with a vast transport and all the apparatus of scientific warfare—telegraphs, balloons, and other appliances—to deal with a chief who rules over a country some 120 miles square, inhabited by less people than there are in the borough of Chelsea. Councils of war sit over schemes of campaign, Cabinet Councils consider plans of operation, Parliament devotes its time to the case of the Zulu King, and the country is as deeply moved by the war in which corps of all the three arms of the service, furnished with every military luxury and resource, are acting against half-naked savages, only partially armed with antiquated weapons or with scanty supplies of ammunition up to the time of Isandula, as if we were engaged with a first-rate military Power. Cetewayo may find he is a great chief. He has caused changes in the administration of the Cape Colonies, and has upset many less important arrangements, and what further results there may be from this war it would be difficult indeed to predict. The domestic connections between the local authorities and Cetewayo read like passages out of a book of fairy tales. He sends ignorant messengers with long stories of his wrongs to our officials and to the translations of his messages they return written despatches he cannot read, with answers by word of mouth which may reach his ears with a very different meaning from that intended by the authors of them. To my mind these twenty odd volumes of blue books, containing "Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South Africa," afford matter for the most melancholy reflection. The courage and steadiness, the gallantry, &c., of those engaged in those brilliant services are frequently and justly praised; but one regrets consumedly that some better way was not found than to cross the sword-blade of Britain with these wretched savages of Cetewayo—in a war where glory is impossible.

For many days one of the distractions of the voyage was the study of the proceedings of a steamer called the Tron, then in Funchal, which was lying at Madeira when we ran in, and which slipped off an hour or so before our departure on the evening of June 4. "Where is she now, ?" was the question of every passenger day after day, as he climbed to the surface of the deep from the depths of the saloon. Her proceedings seemed to be eccentric. At one time our solitary consort was seen far away on our port bow, then she was on our starboard bow; one day she was close astern; another far on our starboard beam; then another she was hulled down on our port quarter. Indeed, she appeared to our senses to be engaged in general gambols on the ocean, and certainly if she was making a straight course the Edinburgh Castle was not. It was pleasant to have something to watch besides flying fish, porpoises, and Mother Carey's chickens, and to know that there were human beings within eyeshot of us taking the same interest in us that we took in them, and "wondering what the deuce they are at now," and the like, as we altered our relative positions. Gradually there came a blending between the various sections of the passengers, aiding towards the little sociabilities of life which are created by music, part-singing, and ultimate choruses, and which at last culminated in grand vocal and instrumental performances, announced by formal programme. Then there came, in natural order, a similar entertainment in the fore saloon, among the second-class passengers, of whom there were nearly fifty, including a considerable number of Germans, which gave much satisfaction; and the inevitable "Christy minstrels," jokes, bones, banjo, and all the apparel of blackened faces, gaps, and garments, such as the plantation negro always wears in the streets of London, followed a few days later. A series of Isthmian games, "under the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief," to whose sanction, indeed, these joyous proceedings were mostly ascribed, was inaugurated; and, thanks to the tranquility of the sea for the two days they lasted, these sports were productive of the greatest amusement. On the morning of June 6, just as it was dawn, a homeward-bound steamer from the Cape, the Warwick Castle for which a special look-out had been ordered, slipped past before timely notice could be given of her approach, and all that could be made out from her flags in reply to our signals was that there was "no news of importance." This was a great disappointment, for many letters were ready, and it was hoped that if a mail could not be sent on board and a file Cape papers received, that we might have had some details of what was going on at the Cape. Considering the value of such intelligence on similar occasions, it appears desirable that means of communication should be devised, which, without causing any great loss of time, might enable a Government officer in the position of Sir Garnet Wolseley to obtain the latest news even if a boat had to be sent off. But why should not waterproof bags be kept ready, which might be thrown in the manner of the life-saving rocket from one ship to another? The proper gun, &c., would not cost much, and the apparatus might be of use in more ways than one. On June 7 early we fairly overhauled the Trentham Hall, which had been ahead of us, and, to the satisfaction of our ship, gradually left her astern; but the victory was achieved by means of a fresh N. E. trader, which enabled the Edinburgh Castle to spread a fair show of canvas. That day our rival fell astern, and appeared likely to remain so, as she was not gaining on us now that the change of wind favoured our vessels. Another disappointment in the matter of news awaited us on the 9th, when a second steamer, the Teuton, from the Cape, passed us, and did not vouchsafe to give any definite reply to our signals beyond the stereotyped "No news of importance," the words of which, as an assurance of fact, was diminished by the number of any means of judging what measure the transmitter of the message used in judging of military operations and of events at the seat of war. Still we were well within the topics the weather was not very hot—that is, the thermometer ranged from 75 deg. to 80 deg. in the cabins, which is not unpleasant as see, when one is lightly clad and there is a breeze through the ports, and indeed the sea was frequently so quiet that we were able to have open, but now and then we had Fahrenheit up to 90 deg. On June 10, as the ship was rolling about in the doldrums (lat. 8deg. 27min., long. 15deg. 12min.), a sail hove in sight, with signals flying, which could not be well made out, as the sky was overcast, and a heavy storm of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning, had just swept over the horizon. Captain Duncan, thinking the stranger might be in distress, bore down towards him till the flags could be read, announcing the Castle ship Dwarf. No assistance being required we left the twin screw—steamer six weeks out from England—to continue on her way to some refreshing station on the West Coast of Africa. The Dwarf was not expected before the end of July, and the ship's company would then be in the Bay of Biscay. Indeed, there were, I think, six days out of the whole time during which even the forest-and-sail canvas could be set to advantage; but when the Edinburgh Castle once in a way got on her spare-sails she, as we have seen, quickly gained on the Trentham Hall, and outran her. The Isthmian Games were succeeded by private matches between the passengers; a piano and harmonium were kept constantly at work; and if the Flying Dutchman had been dodging about within hail of us on this fair trip, I would think that a merrier company had never come in his way, and would scarcely imagine that so many of the joyous people on board were bound for the war path. The range of musical performances was remarkable, and the steadiness with which our German friends stuck to their *lieder* and choruses of nights was most creditable. On baggage days there were examinations of swords and pistols; edges were put to William's blades, and revolvers were busily clicked; while in mentioning the latter things, the colouring and mounting of war maps in which young ladies proved most indefatigable and useful, must not be omitted. And, indeed, the war was, after all, the great idea which occupied the minds of every soul on board, and as the ship approached the Cape the arrival of news augmented just when the time for gratifying it drew near. Sir Garnet Wolseley's mission may be one of peace, but he can only carry it out when the submission of the enemy is complete. As soon as he set foot on Cape Town a general order will be issued announcing that he has been appointed, with the local and temporary rank of General, to assume the command of the forces in South Africa, and his staff will then be named; the most important document, which makes known the nomination of the new absolute and independent High Commissioner for the affairs of the colonies and regions included in the military operations, will probably not be promulgated till Sir Garnet Wolseley reaches Durban on the 30th of March. Sir Bartle Frere will still have that part of Cape Colony to administer extending, as far as he likes to go, from Walfisch Bay eastward, and he will have a task worthy of his great ability, untiring energy, and admirable persuasive powers in the confederation of the sche

Oriental Powers, and they defer things which you would do much more rapidly. But at least, this may be said, so far as Asiatic Turkey is concerned, that the Sultan has sent one man there who is an acknowledged reformer, a man who has proved himself to be a real reformer, and is very much imbued with Western notions—Midhat Pasha. That is at least a beginning. Gentlemen, I have every reason to hope and believe there will not only be a beginning, but that there will be such a persistence in the course of reforms in Asiatic Turkey that that country may be brought into a far better condition than even those who condemn us now could have looked forward to in any reasonable time. Well, gentlemen, it was necessary, I think from what has been said, for me to say a few words upon this Eastern question. (Cheers.) Only let me add this, that the Ministry of this country has not pretended to have accomplished everything they desired. They tried it by negotiations, they tried it by moral pressure, they tried it in communion with the Powers, to bring about results which, as I think most unhappily, Turkey did not yield to at the time. She has brought upon herself a severe punishment. But we still remain in the same mind, with the same interest in the Christian populations, not forgetting, as some are too apt to do, the Mussulman population also, but desiring that good government should pervade every district in that Eastern territory, because we believe that in good government is the salvation of that country, and in the salvation of that country is secured a friend of England, which Turkey always has been. (Hear, hear.) And in the friendship of that country is a security for this country against greater complications in the East than any to which we have hitherto been exposed. (Cheers.) But I never expected or hoped that men could be all of the same mind, or that we should be able to overcome the prejudices of our adversaries, and, therefore, I have never been surprised, indeed, I think it is their duty to criticise what we have done. Let them criticise us freely. No public man is afraid of a fair and honest criticism. (Hear, hear.) Let them treat all by fair argument, let them examine everything we have done as minutely as they possibly can. I am far from supposing that they will not find failures and defects. But when I see the indignation with which they view all that has occurred, and when I know they dread the consequences of the fixity of tenure of this Government (cheers and laughter), as against the uncertainty of tenure which they would bring, then I cannot help thinking to myself, when I see their indignation, that it is more aimed at our success than at our failures! (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, they then turn against us and say, "But where is your domestic policy—what have you to show at home?" Well, gentlemen, I will frankly own that for the present Session of Parliament we have not much. But I can appeal not only to men of my own way of thinking, but to the country at large, whether or not the fault has been in the Ministry or some other quarter. (Cheers.) Why, we have lived to see what has not been seen in the House of Commons for many a long day. We have lived to see the very Speaker of that great assembly attacked by those men (cries of "hear, hear," and hisses), because he was, in the course of his duty, endeavouring to ascertain what was the real condition of the House over which he presided. It is not for me, I have no right now, to speak very much of what goes on in the House of Commons. My friend the member for East Surrey has been anxious that I should return there to take part in those great contests. Well, I confess that sometimes the old war-horse snuffs the scent of battle afar (loud cheers), and that there are times when I could almost have wished to say the words that were burning in my heart, I have the greatest desire for the honour of the House of Commons; I think it is of the greatest necessity in representative government, and it sickens me and it enrages me to see that a few men can bring it into discredit, causing the finger of mockery and scorn to be pointed at it by foreign nations, as failing in the first essentials of a representative assembly—mutual forbearance and mutual respect. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I will never believe that the constituencies of this country and the representatives of those constituencies will long submit to the degrading position in which they have been placed. (Cheers.) I never will believe that vast majorities will not be able to enforce their will in the House of Commons, and I cannot but consider as temporary those obstructions which are thrown in the way of the process of legislation, to the injury of the country to which we all belong and to the discredit of the assembly in which such things occur. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, if we have no legislation to produce it is not because we have failed to attempt it. We have endeavoured, wherever we found that there were impediments to the growth and freedom of this country, to apply remedies to such a case. We have not attempted what are called heroic remedies. But, gentlemen, to show that the Conservatives are not afraid of heroic measures when the time requires them, we may look back to 1867, when we endeavoured, after reform had been tried with and played with for years and years, to settle it upon such a basis as might bring it to something like a solution. We supposed at that time, and we had no reason to think otherwise, that both sides of the House had come to the conclusion that we were about to start upon a career of legislation without going back to organic changes, and without a reconsideration of the constitution under which we lived. But I find that the Liberal programme does not accord with that view, if we are to accept the statement of Mr. Forster that the beginning of the proceedings of a new Government will be to enter upon question of reform and to waste the time of the House upon the consideration of questions of the kind, instead of devoting it to useful legislation which has been so long delayed. (Cheers.) Nothing amuses me more in these affairs than to see that whenever they take a step they always say it is entirely owing to the conduct of the Conservative Government. (Laughter.) I see that only last night the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, having apparently entirely changed his vote, if he has not changed his opinions, attributed it to something which the Conservative Government had never done and which the conservative Government had never said. (Laughter and cheers.) So, again, I find that when Mr. Gladstone spoke of the danger of the Established Church of Scotland, he says it is entirely owing to the Conservative policy—that if the Conservative party had not passed the Act with respect to patronage the Church would have been absolutely safe, totally forgetting to mention that the great friend of that Church in the House of Lords—the Duke of Argyll—was the enthusiastic supporter of the very measure which they say is for the destruction of the Church. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, they leave out these little incidents, and accuse us of fouling the water very much as the wolf did the lamb in the fable. (Hear, hear.) But it is the same thing with regard to the English Church. I remember that when they were arguing the great question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church they put it on the broad ground of religious equality. We said, "If you put it upon such a ground as that, it inevitably leads to an attack upon the English Church;" and then they immediately said, "Oh, you see that the Conservative party now say that in order to carry out religious equality you ought to disestablish the English Church." (Laughter and cheers.) Such, gentlemen, is the course that they take throughout. My hon. friend who has succeeded me in the representation of the University of Oxford well pointed out the ambiguous utterances upon these great questions. They may not arise at any particular moment, but still you have these great questions kept ready to start upon the country. And this is the reason why, in now addressing you, I warn you not to be led away by the supposition that if there be a change of Government this country is about to be governed by moderate counsels. You have seen within the last 24 hours that whereas Lord Hartington a few days ago was the late leader of the Opposition, only last night he became again the leader of the Opposition. But, gentlemen, how was that purchased? (Hear, hear.) It was purchased by the sacrifice of votes and opinions: and you will find that if you bring into power that Government, with its professions of moderation, the fact will be stronger than the head, and the purchase will have been made to the distraction of all the institutions which you hold most dear. (Cheers.) On the other hand, as I have told you, we have no great and heroic measures to offer you. (Hear, hear.) The nation is not made by fits and start. (Hear, hear.) The nation grows and it grows in its strength and its force by the assistance, no doubt, of the Government, by the removal of all impediments to its freedom, and the establishment of checks upon its exuberance. (Hear, hear.) Such is the course of the Conservative policy—to give a free and fair development to everything good in our institutions, never forgetting the traditions that bind us to the past, never forgetting that expansion which must be connected with the future. (Cheers.) It is like the growth of the body of a tree—you must let it have freedom in order to permit its real and full development (renewed cheers), but you must not thwart it; and I would add this, that there are now those who in the House of Commons would thwart the growth of this great empire. At the present moment, by this change of the consequences of this country, the Conservative party in Parliament outnumbers what are called the "Liberals" and the "Home Rulers;" and I would say to you, beware of the time when you may fail in your duty in keeping up that strong force of Conservative power, lest you should give to those who hold the intermediate place the power of influencing the balance of parties. (Cheers.) At the present moment they are unable to do this, and therefore attempts are made to effect their object by those obstructive courses to which I have alluded. But there is nothing more important—I care not to whichever party it may be applied—than that those who are bent on overthrowing that which is really the essence of the Constitution of the country—namely, the union of the three kingdoms—should be overruled by such an influential party as can outweigh any numbers they can bring. (Cheers.) Well, we ask you if you have that confidence in us which you say you have reposed in us, and which your presence here to-night is a testimony that you continue to Her Majesty's Government (cheers), to believe that we are not a reckless Government desirous of involving you in unnecessary expenditure. The expenditure of the Government will be limited by the necessities of the country, and these necessities involve such a power and no more as is sufficient to keep for England her position as a mistress of vast dominions. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, if you think the time has come, as some seem to think, that England should withdraw from all considerations of continental or eastern politics, then you may dismiss your Army and reduce your Navy. But if in these times she is to hold her own with firmness and dignity and without obstruiveness in the affairs of others, then you must arm her with such a force as will enable her to take an adequate position. (Cheers.) Our desire is to keep peace, as we have kept peace hitherto—to keep the European peace as we have been I hope I may say one of the most important agents in preserving it. (Cheers.) It is our desire that everything in this country should go on progressively to a higher perfection—that all social reforms shall be introduced which shall be beneficial without stirring up ill-will and animosities against another or to teach people that the labourer has a different interest from his employer or that the landlord and tenant have different and conflicting interests. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, there is no such thing. The only true union of the country is when all classes are contented in their several positions (cheers)—when they feel their dependence one upon another. To such a condition we desire to bring England if we can find in that high and glorious effort the support of the country. (Cheers.) And we shall indeed be thankful, when the time comes either that we pass away altogether from the world or pass away as Ministers, if we are able to feel that we have done our best for old England.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 26th ultimo to the 1st instant, 3 Europeans, 10 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 223 Hindus, and 24 Mahomedans died in Madras, a total of 278 persons; the average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years being 254 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 13 from small-pox, 65 from fevers, 22 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, and 163 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 36·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 33·4 per 1,000 per annum.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS AT ULWAR.—A correspondent writes:—"On the 22nd of July a grand entertainment was given by H. H. the Maharao Rajah of Ulwar to all the jagirdars and sirdars of his State in honour of the British successes in Afghanistan. It was the desire of His Highness that the pleasure which he had felt at that success should also be communicated to his subjects and servants by suitable demonstrations, and he therefore gave a large dinner party and darbar, with illuminations, &c., on the 22nd of July. All the jagirdars and sirdars who were invited to join the dinner party and to take a share in those festivities were entertained on the morning of the 23rd in the city palace. His Highness, in a short speech, informed the assembly that the real object of their gathering was the celebration of the success of British arms in the Kabul campaign and the entire defeat and humiliation of the enemy; and then the guests were bidden to enjoy themselves. The dinner party lasted from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., and in the afternoon a darbar was held in the Moti Dungri Palace, which was specially decorated and adorned for the occasion. The illuminations in the garden and up on the Moti Dungri hill were excellent, and the fireworks were of a very superior kind.

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(*Madras Athenæum.*)
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